REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In the Office Action mailed March 23, 2004, claims 7-9 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 6,026,433 (hereinafter D'Arlach et al.). Claims 1-6 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,995,756 (hereinafter Hermann) in view of US Patent 5,987,513 (hereinafter Prithviraj et al.).

The Applicants have cancelled claims 1-11 and submit new claims 12-31. Reconsideration of the instant application by the Examiner in view of the remarks below is respectfully requested.

Aspects of the Claimed Invention

Since the inception of the World Wide Web, standard Internet content (such as Web pages written in HTML, JavaScript) has always been rendered by and presented through a Web browser program (e.g., Microsoft® Internet Explorer®). It is interesting to note that all Web browser programs available in the market place share a common feature: Web browser programs have a "window frame," with buttons like "Forward," "Backward," "Home," etc. A user of a Web browser program is given some flexibility in configuring the "window frame." For instance, the user may change the size of the window frame, or remove some buttons. The browser vendor (e.g., Microsoft Corporation) also has some control over the appearance of the "window frame," such as the appearance of the "home" icon, and the branding of the browser.

None of those Web browser programs, however, enables Web content providers (e.g., the author of a Web page) to control the functionality or appearance of the "window frame" of the Web browser program. Neither the Web content providers nor the users of Web browser programs are able to remove the Web browser program's "window frame" entirely. In other words, standard Internet content is "trapped" within the Web browser window.

The Applicants herein realized that the ability to control the appearance of the "frame" is important to Web content providers. Particularly, the Applicants herein realized that, if Internet content is presented without the confines of the Web browser window frame, Internet content

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can achieve the appearance and functionality of sophisticated application programs, which traditionally were written in complicated computer languages (e.g., C++) and which traditionally required highly trained computer programmers. In other words, the Applicants herein have realized, if Internet content is presented without the confines of the Web browser window frame, Web page developers knowledgeable in Web markup languages and scripting languages (e.g., HTML, XML, JavaScript) would be able to create sophisticated-looking "application programs" (e.g., a calculator, a clock, an MP3 player) that are actually written in markup language without using more complicated computer languages and without having to compile the programs.

The present invention is directed to a method and system for providing a framework through which Web content designers can present standard Internet content (e.g., Web pages written in HTML, XML, JavaScript) without the confines of a Web browser window frame. According to an embodiment, a server-side program and a client-side parser program are provided. The client-side program will parse and interpret standard Internet content and display the standard Web content without being bounded by Web browser window frames. In one embodiment, the "frame" surrounding the Web content is itself Web content (e.g., HTML and GIF files), thus allowing Web content providers to control the functionality and appearance of the frame through which Internet content is presented. The server-side program provides the Internet content (including the Internet content that defines the "frame") in response to user request from the client-side program. In one specific implementation, the server-side program provides to the client-side program: (a) Internet content that defines a "frame" (e.g., a GIF file that define the appearance of the frame, or a URL address that links to a GIF file), and (b) Internet content that specifies an address of additional Internet content to be displayed within the "frame" (e.g., an URL address). When the client-side program receives the Internet content from the server-side program, the client-side program renders the "frame" and retrieves additional Internet content according to the specified address and displays the additional Internet content within the rendered "frame."

An important benefit of the present invention is that updating the "application programs" (i.e., pseudo-programs that are actually Web content) would be as easy as updating a Web page.

Users of such "application programs" no longer have to download recompiled programs when new versions are made available online. Rather, the users will receive the most updated version that is available from the servers of the Web-content provider. Many other advantages can be achieved as well.
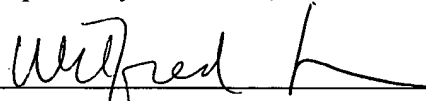
The Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention presents a paradigm shift in the way Web content is presented and in the way "application programs" can be designed. None of the references cited previously teaches or suggests the concepts of the present invention and/or its advantages.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, the Applicants respectfully submit that the references do not teach or suggest the specific systems and methods as claimed. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

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